#### IN POISONING.

CELEBRATED CASES RECALLED BY CARLYLE HARRIS' CRIME.

The Donellan Controversy Which Has Continued Over a Hundred Years-The Strange Case of William Palmer Who Poisoned Three Persons - The Finning Horrible Crimes.

and tormented the minds of the generajudicial murder.

time of his trial in 1781 to the present day has persistently "revisited the glimpses of the moon" and shaken his gory locks at every judge and jury in Christendom bemurder by poisoning on circumstantial evidence. Impanel a jury of the best lawyers in the United States today, read over all the evidence in the case just as it was recorded 102 years ago, and there Yet Capt. Donellan was choked to death to death by an English hangman over a none of whom had the slightest doubt of was offered to the jury to show that Sir the trial. He swore most positively that attending the death of Sir Theodosius, as called in at the time to warrant the arsertion that his death was caused by poisoning. All the symptoms described were, Dr. Hunter said, entirely consistent with the belief that the young man died of apoplexy. The autopsy made on the body by the four physicians who testified for the prosecution was pronounced by Sir J. Hunter to have been so irregularly con-

The Evidence Against Donellan. How, then, was Capt. Donellan convicted? In the first place it was shown that he had a strong motive for poisoning the next heir to a fine and valuable estate. Next it was shown that in his own apartments, carefully guarded under lock and key, he had a private distillery, with all the appliances necessary for the distilla- stantial evidence. William Palmer, the tion of laurel water. An abundance of voung Staffordshire doctor, who poisoned aunt had been poisoned. Thereupon the laurel leaves were growing in the garden | three persons in order to collect the insurrounding the house. The private still in which it was believed the deadly poison was prepared was found soon after the death of Sir Theodosius covered with | been applied to his case that a jury shall | arsenic to have killed six men. quick lime, which would have effectively removed all traces of laurel water, assuming that any had been left in it. Further, it was proved that Capt. Donellan had thrown every possible obstacle in the way was not until forcible means were taken to overcome his objections that the body was exhumed and dissected. It was death of his brother-in-law he had taken great pains to tell everyone in the neigh-His refusal to respect Lady Houghton's detection and punishment. But when he | that nothing but their own confessions position to her earnest remonstrances was he betrayed so much nervousness at involved in a horrible uncertainty. For, short, it was claimed by the government gave the jury good reason, by his own Capt. Donellan, when once they begin to whose death Lamson had also come into a Adam renders us obnoxious to the divine judgthat from first to last Capt Donellan's behavior alone, to believe that he was walk, walk on for all time, and their considerable sum of money, was also mur- ment it is not to be understood as if we, though could they be satisfactorily explained; tents of Cook's stomach was to be taken and so, upon the tissue of presumptions, to the railroad depot on its way to Iondeath of the young man than the recollection by one woman of the smell of a rinsed | 1856, he showed the greatest coolness. He | the charge of procuring the death by ont glass, this man was convicted and chatted freely with the wardens on his sent to the scaffold. In the ante-chamthe last consolations of religion, solemnly guitty, as the jury, also acting on their acquittal. While the jury were out of One of the sisters of the boy had married onths, and as Mr. Justice Butler, also act- | court deliberating on their verdict, Palmer | Lamson, who was a young doctor with a ing on his cath, and one of the ablest and | was so confident that the chain of cir- | poor practice at Bournemouth. Each of one of the ablest and most upright judges | cumstances proved against him was in- | the children was entitled to one-eighth of | that stutters you'll become a stutterer of his time, fully believed? The world complete that he tossed over a paper to an estate on coming of age or marrying, yourself." will never know. The highest authori- his counsel on which he had jauntily and the share of any one of them who ties on evidence from that day to this written: "There will be a verdict of not | died was to pass to the survivors. The have been arguing, some that it was and guilty." The jury convicted him never- murdered boy's prospective inheritance others that it was not a righteous con- theless. Palmer still believed that he was valued at about \$15,000. This amount | punishment." viction. But while the best human judg- would not be executed, and repeatedly would pass to his two married sisters in ment is still divided on the question the declared in his condemned cell that he case of his death, and one of them, as begin wearin' hoop skirts. They's been have defined original sin as a deprivation of the

has been fixed forever upon Capt. Donel- | So steadfast did he seem to be in his as- | Lamson, at the time of her marriage, had lan, and if he was wronged he never now can be righted.

Another specter that will not be laid,

but walks forever up and down the gloomy

halls of English justice, is the pathetic

wraith of the young and beautiful Eliza

Fenning. She was but twenty-one years

of age when she was suddenly taken from

the house in Chancery lane, London,

Eliza Fenning.

ant, and arraigned at the Old Bailey court house on the charge of administering poison to the family. No one died from Puzzles in poisoning are to be found in | the attempt at poisoning, but at that time great number in the criminal annals of (1815) it was a capital felony to administer all countries says the Globe-Democrat. The poison with intent to kill. The family case of Carlyle W. Harris is the lineal | had undoubtedly been poisoned by eating successor of a long catalogue of celebrated of dumplings made by this hapless girl. cases in which the terrible questions, "Is but she had herself eaten of the same dish he innocent?" "Is he guilty?" perplexed and suffered in the same degree as other members of the household. She had not made the slightest attempt to remove the tions to which they belonged, and still evidence of her guilt, if guilty she was. walk like uneasy ghosts among the dusty | She had left the poison-bearing dish unalcoves of the law libraries, haunting all | washed. It is hardly conceivable that, aftertime with the horrible suggestion of such being the evidence, she should have been convicted. But the recorder of London who presided at the trial seemed to No one, for example, will ever lay the be very prejudiced against her, and specter of Capt. Donellan, which from the | charged the jury strongly for convinction. The only motive ascribed to her was that she had had a slight quarrel with her mistress, and had determined to poison the entire family by way of revenge. After conviction petitions signed by thousands fore whom anybody has been tried for prayed the mercy of the king, but the recorder fiercely fought the movement for pardon. The girl's master relented, and would have signed the petition for a pardon, but the recorder persuaded him not to do so. New evidence was discovered after the trial, and before the execution, is not the slightest earthly chance that | which made it all but certain that she they will be able to agree upon a verdict. | was innocent. Sir Samuel Romiky records the fact that an offer was made soon after the girl was convicted to prove that there was in the house of her century ago on the verdict of a jury of his master when the poisoning took place a fellow-men and a most able ljudge (Butler), person who had shortly before labored under mental derangement, and who in his guilt. There is an aristocratic aroma that state had privately declared to a about this case. Burke, the author reputable witness, who was forthcoming, of the famous book of the peerage, that he seared much that he should deincluded it in his book of famous trials stroy himself and his family. Mr. Gibson, connected with the British aristocracy. It a reputable merchant of London, was was a family tragedy in high life. Sir ready to testify that some months pre-Theodosius Boughton was a young man | viously this mentally unbalanced person possessed of a large landed estate. Capt. | had called upon him and had said to him Donellan was his brother-in-law and heir | with great agitation: "My dear Gibson, apparent to the large estate. At the time | for heaven's sake get me secured or con-Sir Theodosius died Capt. Donellan was fined, for if I am left at liberty I shall do living with him in his country house and some mischief; I shall destroy myself occupied adjoining apartments. The and my wife. I must and shall do it unyoung man, who was in delicate health, less all means of destruction are removed had sent to an apothecary shop for a out of my way; therefore do, my good draught of medicine, which was sent back | friend, have me put under some restraint, to him in an ordinary via. This draught something above tells me I must do it, was presumed to be a composition of rhu- and unless I am prevented I shall certainbard, jalan and lavender water. At the ly do it." Mr. Gibson communicated time he took the draught other visis of this confession to the poor madam's famibut they left him at liber-

with violent pains in the stomach, ning was sent to her death. The recorder and was soon in convulsions and foaming refused to entertain this proffered eviat the mouth. He expired shortly after- dence, and the unfortunate girl, the only ward without making any statement, child of respectable parents, who were Suspicion of peisoning was immediately | then still living, was taken out one mornawakened in the mind of the young man's | ing in April, 1815, and hanged in front of mother, who was present at the death Newgate. As the door was reached that scene, and she immediately ordered ev- opened upon the scaffold the clergy man erything in the room, including the med- of the jail made a last effort to extort a icine vials, to be left untouched. Capt. confession, but she replied: "Before the Donellan persisted, however, in going just and Almighty God, and by faith of into the death chamber, and, against the | the holy sacrament I have received, I am express wishes and strong protests of the innocent of the offense of which I am mother, rinsed out the vial from which energed." The chronicles of the time say Sir Theodosius had taken his last drink. | that as she stood on the drop she looked Lady Houghton immediately took up the as serene as an angel. The vast multitude rinsed vial and held it to her nose. At who witnessed her death all but unani- gaged to be married and sent the trial she testified that its odor was mously believed her innocent, and the like that of bitter almonds. Several phy- air was filled with sobbings and groans sicians had testified that a glass which as the drop fell. The people of London had contained saurel water, which is a were furious after her death, and the deadly peison, would, after rinsing, give house of the crown prosecutor had to be an oder like that of bitter almonds. That | protected from destruction. A tremendous was the nearest approach to evidence that | demonstration was made at her funeral; six young girls clad in white led the way Theodosius had in fact taken a drink of and 10,000 people followed her body in the deadly laurel water. Sir John Hun- mournful silence through the streets to ter was the most eminent English physi- the cemetery of St. George the Martyr, cian of the time, and he was a witness at | the windows being veiled and draped in mourning, and every housetop thronged with weeping people. You will find in | counting the circumstances of her aunt's the books of the great lawyers on the described by the physicians who were philosophy of evidence some expert opinions to the effect that Eliza Fenning was rightfully convicted, but the balance of probability is entirely the other way.

It is to the credit of human progress that within recent years no man has been executed on evidence so inconclusive as Eliza Fenning were condemned. I is a comfortable reflection that in every case ducted that its results could not be of conviction of murder by poison on circumstantial evidence within the past forty years either the condemned person sentence has not been carried out. Mrs. his brother-in-law in the fact that he was | victed, but it is not yet certain that he will be executed.

Maybrick has been convicted, but not hanged. Carlyle W. Harris has been con-The Palmer Case. All poisoners must, for obvious reasons, be brought to justice, if at all, on circumsurance policies on their lives, would have not find a man guilty of murder by poisoning unless there is direct evidence of the fact. Palmer is famous in history as the first in a long line of modern poisoning doctors. He was only thirty-one years of an examination of the body, and that it of age, but was much given to the racecourse and its incidental vices. To procure money to maintain his dissolute life he poisoned his wife, his brother, and proved also that for many weeks before the | finally his friend, a Mr. Cook, for whose murder alone he was tried. had employed strychnia, a fatal borhood that he feared the young man preparation, which leaves no trace would not live long, that he expected his in the body of the victim. death at any moment, while no one else By this precaution Palmer thought that in the family had entertained such fears, | he had securely guarded himself against wish and his rinsing out of the vial in op- | was arrested and charged with the offense | can settle our doubts the death penalty is also held to be a most damaging fact. In every point of the proceedings that he say what we will, such specters as that of action was thoroughly inconsistent with | guilty. Fie tried to bribe the coroner who | ghostly footfalls invade our confidence in his innocence, and that all the facts of | held the inquest on Cook's body; he ofthe case were explicable on the theory of fered £10 in money to a driver of a carhis guilt, while on no other hypothesis riage in which the jar containing the conwithout any bette proof that poison of | don for analysis, on condition that he any sort had been instrumental in the would upset the vehicle and break the jar. Yet on his trial, which took place in way to and from the court-room, and ber of death, just before he was taken out | laughingly predicted his own acquittal to be hanged, Capt. Donellan, in the pres- | with the utmost confidence. The central ence of the chaplain, who had given him | criminal court-room in London, in which | of a Mr. Bedbrook at Blenheim House, he was tried, was crowded with an audeclared that, as he was shortly to meet | dience gathered mainly from the nobility his God and as he hoped for forgiveness, and the first social circles of London. The he was about to dis entirely innocent of doctors were obliged to admit on their the crime for which he was to suffer. oaths that there was no trace of strychnia Was he innecent, as he affirmed, under found in the body of Cook, and the best mother had died in 1868, and all her childthese awful circumstances, or was he legal opinion of the country expected his ren had been made wards in chancery.

sertion of innocence that public opinion settled all her property upon her husband, wavered, as it always will do under so that the boy's portion, if he died, would of merely circumstantial evidence.

A Famous New York Case. It is curious in all this talk about the Carlyle W. Harris case no one should seventeen days, was one of the greatest sensations of the day and was full of romember of the church. He was employed in a carriage factory on Twentyseventh-st., near Fourth-ave. On the one child, a girl ten years of age, of Mrs. Stevens was not suspected never have been discovered at all. As it was, she had lain in her grave geveral months before suspicion fell upon him. The circumstances of the case present the terrible suggestion that poison may have been used with fatal effects in scores of cases of which no mention has ever been made. Mrs. Stevens became ill and her niece, a very young woman of excellent for the recovery of his wife, and pretended to be so fearful lest her sickness should take a fatal turn that he insisted upon giving her the medicine prescribed by the | capsule. doctor with his own hands. Under this pretext of devotion he caused the sick woman's niece to signal him with handkerchiefs from the window of his apartments when the time had come for the medicine to be administered. On seeing this signal Stevens would leave his work in the carprepare her medicine himself and see that she took it. At the end of three weeks the woman died and was buried, the husband displaying the greatest grief. The niece who had nursed the dead woman was now made the object of the husband's affections. But she was already under engagement to be married to a young man who lived in another part of the city, and she declined Stevens' attentions. Still he persisted, and, finding her obstinate, he foolishly determined to persecute her, and thereby laid the train which, in its final explosion, threw him into the arms of the law. He found out the young man to whom his late wife's niece was enhim a series of anonymous letters designed to blacken the character of his sweetheart. The dead woman's niece, being shown these anonymous letters, identified them as in Stevens' handwriting, and strenuously denied the truth of their assertions. Her lover, however, was persuaded to cast her off, and siter that Stevens still pursued her with the most malignant slanders. Under this long and bitter persecution the young woman at last sought the aid of a brother who lived death and urging him to come out here and help her in her troubles. The brother in Ireland, on receipt of this letter, started for New York, and, on arriving in this city and learning the full details of his sister's shameful treatment by Stevens, he became so incensed that he determined to exact satisfaction from Stevens that on which Capt. Donellan and poor at sight. For this purpose he armed himself with a revolver and went in quest of the man who had so outrageously treated his sister. He found him on the streets. shot at him and missed his mark. Even at this point, if Stevens had been wise, has confessed his guilt or else the death | there was yet time for him to have avoided detection and punishment as a murderer. But he brought the young man into court before Judge Welsh, who was about to commit him for a felonious assault upon Stevens, when the former asked leave to make a statement. Judge Welsh told him to say what he desired to the court, and he thereupon related the story of his sister's wrongs, and incidentally mentioned a suspicion, arising out of all the facts, that her court ordered an inquiry to be made into the story. As a result the body of the woman was exhumed, and upon being easily escaped punishment if the rule had opened was found to contain sufficient Stevens was put upon his trial, convicted and sentenced to be hanged Feb. 3, 1860. The sentence was carried out, but not before Stevens, who was a burly man, standing nearly six feet high and of great strength had almost killed the warden in a desperate attempt to esour faith in the justice of human tribunals, that in every case of conviction for poisoning the evidence left as little room for doubt as in the case just recited. But, alas! poisoners are very often more subtle than Stevens, and where they are sufficiently cunning, as Palmer was, to commit their crimes with so much circumspection

> human justice with doubts that can never be dissolved. George Henry Lamson, Curiously like the case of Carlyle W. Harris in many respects was that of George Henry Lamson, a young medical man who was tried in London in 1882 on poison of his young brother-in-law. Percy Malcolm John, a lad about eighteen years of age. The boy was a pupil at the school Wimbledon. He was seriously crippled to be carried up and down stairs at school. but otherwise was in fair health. His

such circumstances, and there began | go direct to Dr. Lamson. And that was to be a widespread anxiety least an inno- the motive for the crime. One of Percy's | BRIEF SKETCH OF THE FOUNDER OF cent man was going to be deprived of his | brothers, Herbert John, had already died life. Palmer was sent back to Stafford- in 1879, and Dr. Lamson had then reshire to be executed, and in front of Staf- | ceived as his share of that child's portion ford jail the largest concourse of specta- | the sum of about \$3,500. It was proved tors ever assembled in England on a like at the trial that the doctor was in very occasion witnessed his last moments, straitened circumstances and in the most Not less than 50,000 people stood around | urgent need of money. Nevertheless, the his scaffold. The procession of death had | trial awakened widespread questioning of and Lamson Cases-Details of Several | where she was living as a domestic serv- resched the platform of the scaffold, and | the value of circumstantial evidence, and still Palmer had not confessed. But at particularly of the medical testimony, the last moment he turned to the chaplain | which was of an extremely scientific and and admitted that he had not only technical character. What was clearly poisoned Cook, but had also poisoned his | proven was this: That at about 7 o'clock wife and brother in the same manner. If | in the evening of Dec. 3, 1881, Dr. I auson he had had two minutes more of the paid a visit to the school at Wimbledon hardihood and brayado which had char- and had an interview with his young acterized him all through the trial and up | brother-in-law, but was never once alone | ishments from the pales of churches, it is to the very brink of eternity, William | with him, as the principal of the school, Palmer would have joined the other | Dr. Bedbrook, was present the whole time, specters that threw their shadows across | seeing everything that was said; that Dr. the annals of the courts and make us all Lamson, after warm expressions of pleastremble at the possibility of doing a wrong | ure at seeing his brother-in-law, in whom that can never be righted on the strength | he had always appeared to take a most | to illustrate how nearly the preaching sweetmeats and a Dundee cake, and invited both Dr. Bedbrook and his brotherin-law to partake of them, and all three munched the cake and tasted of the candy have recalled the famous case of Stevens, | together; that in the course of conversathe New York wife-poisoner, whose trial | tion Dr. Lamson produced some gelatine | toned down from an atrocious "condiga" before Judge Roosevelt in 1859, lasting capsules, which he said he had brought from America, and the use of which he explained to the principal of the school, saving that they would be very convenimantic interest. Stevens was apparently ent for his use in giving his pupils unan honest and thrifty mechanic, and a pleasant medicines; that he prevailed upon Dr. Bedbrook to take one of these gelatine capsules himself, having first sent for a bowl of powdered sugar to be used in filling them; that while Dr. Lamson same street, within sight of his workshop, was talking of the convenience of the was his little home, small apartments in capsules, and the schoolmaster was listen- and John was educated at the College de which he, his wife, his wife's niece and ling. Lamson apparently filled another of la Marche, in Paris. At first his attention them with sugar from the bowl in front of lived together. The most remarkable him and handed it to his young brotherthing about the case was that the poisoning | in-law, with these words: "Here, Percy, you are a swell pill-taker; take this and by any one at the time of her death, and show Dr. Bedbrook how easily it can be but for the fatuous conduct of her husband | swallowed." The boy placed it in his | what was called the "new learning," mouth and swallowed it with one gulp. "That is soon gone, my boy," said the doctor, and then he added quite carelessly, "I must be going now." Dr. Lamson | in Germany. When we witness his aposwent off almost immediately from the tacv in turning upon the belief of school, saying that he intended to catch

character, undertook the task of nursing | carried up to his bedroom. He became her. The husband affected great concern | rapidly worse, showing all the symptoms of acute poisoning, and, after suffering great agonies, died within less than four hours from the time he swallowed the Trial and Conviction. His death at once aroused suspicion, and the dead boy's room was carefully searched. Among his effects was found a pill-box which contained several pills and was labeled, "George Henry Lamson, M. chamber. He had only swallowed the ty, and it is almost certain that ringe shop and go to his wife's bedside, D., care of Messrs, Gilling & Co., 490 he found himself, at the age of twentyit was his act for which Eliza Fen- and with many expressions of endearment Strand." Being analyzed, the pills were found to contain aconitine. The postmortem examination, however, failed to disclose any clear cause of death. The contents of the stomach and other parts of the body were submitted to two expert analysts, and they, after conducting a number of very delicate chemical tests, declared their beilef that the boy died from having swallowed a quantity of the irritant vegetable poison known as aconitine, and that Dr. Lamson had bought and tried to buy aconitine at several drug stores. This was all that was clearly proved by the evidence. All the rest was medical speculation, opinions of chemical experts, conjectures of analysts and arguments of lawyers. The famous Mr. Montague Williams ably defended Lamson, and the case for the government seemed to be so imperfectly proved that a verdict of "not guilty" would have surprised no one. The doctors called by the government admitted that all their opinions as to the agency of aconitine in causing the boy's death were founded upon a series of very nice and novel experiments made upon mice. They had taken certain fluid extracts from the boy's body and injected them under the skins of living mice, and the little creatures had died with symptoms which, as they testified, satisfied them that aconitine was present. Mr. Montague Williams mercilessly redicuted these mice experiments, and quoted various high authorities to show the untrustworthiness of tests made with extracts from a human body upon living animals, It was admitted, too, that one of the mice experimented upon had not died from the matter injected, but because the injecting needle was pressed too far into its little body. Mr. Williams pointed out to the jury that mice had been known to die of nothing more than fright, and that any argument based on experiments with an organism so different from that of the human body as was that of a mouse was extremely weak. Nevertheless, the jury found Lamson guilty, and though he stoutly protested his innocence until ail hope of saving his neck had vanished he oning of Percy Malcolm John, but also to the poisoning of Percy's brother, Herbert John, who had died without exciting any suspicion in 1879. Mr. Montague Williams, in his review of this case, shows another feature of it which parallels one of the conspicuous episodes of Carlyle Harris' trial. He says: "I was much im- Original Sin," taken from Book II of the pressed during the trial by the devotion of the prisoner's wife. She had sacrified all she had in the way of money to obtain the means to defend him. Day after day a thin, lithe figure, half veiled, sat concealed behind the jury box, and as the cape. It could be wished for the sake of public was leaving the court she would steal up almost unobserved from her hiding place, and, standing close below the dock, would take the prisoner's hand and kiss it most affectionately. This shows These two things should be distinctly obhow true a woman can be, for I can have | served: but little doubt now, from many circumstances that came to my knowledge after the trial, that she knew full well her husband to be guilty; nay, it is probable that she knew more than was proved before

> dered by him." And yet, if Lamson had never confessed, but had had the nerve to die with a lie on his lips, it is certain that he would have left behind him a ghost that would have haunted the castle of circumstantial evidence, with a halo of martyrdom

the legal tribunal, as there can be little

around its head, to the end of time. Conditional Approval of the Almighty.

IN. Y. Tribune. A good deacon in a small New England town, who is on intimate terms with the Almighty and believes that good deeds should be promptly recognized, gave this encouraging assurance the other evening while "leading in praper:" "And, oh by a curvature of the spine so that he had | Lord, if Thou wilt move the heart of any young man to enter Thy service as a missionary we will show our approval in a way Thou wilt appreciate." Whether this otler has been accepted is not yet known.

Nemesis. Street & Smith's Good News 1 Little Brother-"If you mock anybody

Little Sister-"Will I?" "Yes you will ;and if you mock anybody that limps you'll get lame 'cause that's

"Then I guess that's why ladies has to brand of infamy and ignominious death | was going to his grave a murdered man. | stated, was the wife of Lamson. Mrs. | laughin' at folks that used to wear 'em."

PREDESTINATION.

His Birth and Death-Reared a Catholic-His Flight from France-Burning at the Stake of Servetus-Original Sin and Infant Damnation-Pollution of Soul and Body-Eternal Election or Predestination-Food for Thought and Reflection.

In these exciting days of neresy accusations, excommunications, dismissals from chairs in theological institutes and baninteresting to note the history which brings down to the present time the incidents of three centuries ago, in which the affectionate interest, produced some and practices of that age are followed; as tain dogmas are enforced, though, by the the penalties and punishment have been infliction to the mild and harmless imposition of merely turning the guilty one

John Calvin, or as he himself wrote it. Jean Calvin, an ecclesiastical reformer, was born at Noyon, France, July 10, 1509, and died at Geneva, Switzerland, May 27, 1564. His father held an ecclesiastical position in the Romish church at Novon. was especially directed toward the study of law, but before long he turned more to theological studies, and as early as 1533 we find him strongly tinctured with which had sprung up in France almost independently of the lutheran movement his early teachings and education the tidal train for Paris. Within twenty | it is difficult to comprehend the intolerminutes from the time of his departure | ance which characterized the whole of his those who in any way set themselves in opposition to the authority of the church of Rome-were exposed to many persecutions, to elude which Calvin fled from have prepared the first edition of his famous "Institutio Christianœ Religionis," which contained a notable pretace adlife, until 1537, when, almost by accident, eight, at Geneva, which was thenceforth his home during the greater part of his

subsequent life. The "Reformed Church" at Geneva, of which Calvin soon became the acknowl- hidden in Himself, and investigate, even from edged head, was the state. It aimed to eternity, that sublimity of wisdom which God be a theocracy, which should not only direct all the affairs of the city, but should | promote our admiration of His glory, also modify and control the social and religious life of the citizens. This predominant aim was pretty well attained during the remaining twenty-seven years of Calopposition, but an end was put to it in 555, when the leaders of the opposition were expelled from the city and executed in effigy, and thereafter Calvin's authority in Geneva came to be an absolute political

and religious supremacy. The episode of the affair of Michael Ser-Servetus had for many years promulgated doctrines which in Calvin's view were heretical. [Note the heresy charges against Drs. Briggs and Smith. As early as 1546 Calvin had announced that if Servetus should ever come to Geneva he would do all that in him lay to bring him to condign punishment-that "condign" punishment, according to the ideas of that age, meaning the putting of Servetus to death. In 1553 Servetus was found at deneva endeavoring to make his way from Germany to Italy. He was apprehended and brought to trial, beyond all question, through the exertions of Calvin. The trial lasted two months, Calvin taking a leading and prominent part in it. Servetus was found guilty and sentenced to the stake. Calvin thoroughly approved of the death punishment, but, it is said, made some efforts to have the form of it changed from burning to some less painful mode of execution. These efforts were unavailing, however,

and Servetus was burned Oct. 27, 1553. Calvin held full sway at Geneva for nine years after his decisive victory in His health, however, began sensibly to fail in 1561, but his tenacity of will buoved him up for two years, and he died in May, 1504, at the age of fifty-five. Calvin's works are very numerous, and

nearly all of them have been translated into English. A collection of these put confessed at the last, not only to the pols- forth at Edinburg by the Calvin translation society comprised more than fifty volumes, including letters. The limited space allotted in the col-

umns of a newspaper does not permit extended extract from any portion of his writings, but as a specimen of true Calviniem the chapter on "The Doctrine of "Institutes," will suffice. In this chapter | Richter and Herr Rickett, on behalf of the Calvin says:

It is not my intention to discuss all the definitions given by writers; I shall only produce one which I think perfectly consistent with the truth. Original sin, therefore, appears to be an hereditary pravity and corruption of our nature, diffused through all parts of the soul, rendering us obnoxious to the still Ahlwardt returned to the charge. divine wrath, and producing in us those works which the scripture calls "works of the flesh."

1. Our nature being so totally vitiated and deprayed, we are, on account of this very corruption, considered as convicted and justly condemned in the eight of God, to Whom noth- | gratitude of prosterity. Dr. Stocker himing is acceptable but righteousness, innocence | self, the father of anti-Semitism, was comand purity. And this liableness to punishishment arises not from the delinquency of doubt that her other brother, Herbert, by another; for when it is said that the sin of seent, were undeservedly loaded with the ever, knows his constituents, for the exguilt of sin, but because we are all subject to a posure seems to have made him more of curse in consequence of his transgression; he | a hero than ever in the eyes of the antiis therefore said to have involved us in guilt, Nevertheless we derive from him the punishment, but also the pollution to which the punishment is justly due.

> Then follows the atrocious doctrine of infant damnation. It is claimed by Christians generally that the Savior died upon the cross for the atonement of the sins of all who had lived before Him; and the hard-shell baptists hold to the doctrine exercise. When I grow up, mebby I can that He also died for the atonement of the get on an' off street cars without gettin' sins of all who might follow Him. Christ | killid." certainly did not preach the Calvinistic idea of infant damnation, for He said: Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven.' But hear Calvin:

And therefore infants themselves, as they bring their condemnation into the world with them, are rendered obnoxious to punishment by their own sinfulness, not by the sinfulness of another. For although they have not yet produced the fruits of their iniquity, yet they have the seed of it within them; even their whole nature is, as it were, a seed of sin, and therefore can not be but odious and abominable to God.

The other thing to be remarked is that this depravity never ceases in us, but is perpetually producing new fruits - those "works of the flesh" which we have before described. Therefore, those who original righteousness which we ought to pos- am's Pills.

WHO WAS JOHN CALVIN? sees, though they comprise the whole of the subject, yet have not used language sufficiently expressive of its operation and usefulness. For our nature is not only destitute of all good, but it is so fertile in all evils that it cannot remain inactive. Those who have called it concupis cence [unlawful desire, especially of carnal pleasure; lust have used an expression not improper, if it were only added that everything in man-the understanding and will, the soul and body-is polluted and engressed by this concupiscence; or, to express it more briefly, that man is of himself nothing but concupis-

> The full character and weight of Calvanism would be lacking, if, in this connection, the doctrine of "Eternal Election: or, Presdestination," were overlooked. In Book III of the "Institutes," Calvin proclaims as follows:

The covenant of life not being duly preached

by all, and among those to whom it is preached, not always finding the same reception, this diversity discovers the wonderful depth of the divine judgment. Nor is it to be doubted that this variety always follows, subject to the decision of trod's eternal election. If it be evidently the result of divine will that salvation | Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Pacumonia, Bronmodern presbytery found its origin, and is treely offered to some, and others are prevented from obtaining it, this immediately gives rise to important and difficult questions, which are incapable of also to show how similarly exacting cer- any other explanation than by the establishment of pious minds on what ought to be received concerning election and predestinaenlightenment of advancing civilization, tion-a question, in the opinion of many, tall of perplexity; for they consider nothing more unreasonable than that of the common mass of mankind some should be predestinated to salvar in and others to destruction. But how unre ambly they perplex themselves will afterward appear from the sequel of our discourse. Besides, the very obscurity which excites such dread not only displays the utility of this doctrine, but shows it to be productive of the most delightful benefit. We shall never be clearly convinced, as we ought to be, that our salvation flows from the fountain of God's free mercy, till we are acquainted with His eternal election, which illustrates the grace of God by this comparison—that He adopts not all

promisenously to the hope of salvation, but gives to some what He refuses to others. Ignorance of this principle evidently detracts from the divine glory and diminishes | Lumbago, Swelling of the Joints, Pains in real humility. \* \* \* In ascribing the salva-tion of the "remnant" of the people to "the election of God's grace," Paul clearly testifies that it is then only known that God saves whom He will of His mere good pleas-\* \* And hence the church rises to ure. our view, which otherwise could neither be discovered nor recognized among creatures, being in two respects wonderfully concealed in the bosom of a blessed predestination and in the mass of a miserable damnation.

No one must question this doctrine, or think for himself; no one must investigate or give his own reason any degree of Percy John complained of pain, and was after life. The "protestants"-to use a freedom. Calvin knows it all and lays term which has come to designate all down the law contrary to all his predecessors. Hear him:

The discussion of predestination is made very perplexed and, therefore, dangerous by human curiosity, which no barriers can restrain place to place. In 1535 we find him at from wandering into forbidden labyrinths, and Basel, in Switzerland, where he seems to souring beyond its sphere, as if to leave none of the divine secrets unserutinized or unexplored. As we see multitudes | nche, Diarrhes, Colic, Flatulency, and all Interns guilty of this arrogance and presumption, it is Pains. proper to admonish them of their duty in this | Malaria in Its Various Forms Cured dressed to King Francis I of France. For respect. Let them remember then that when a couple of years Calvin led a wandering | they inquire into predestination they penetrate into the inmost recesses of the divine wiedom, where the careless and confident intruder will obtain no satisfaction to his curiosity, but will enter a labyrinth from which he will find no way to depart. For it is unreasonable that man should acrutinize with impunity those things which the Lord bath determined to be would have us adore, and not comprehend, to

In conformity to the clear dectrine of scripture we assert that by an eternal and im. mutable counsel God hath once for all determined both whom He would admit to salvation and whom He would condemn to devin's life. There was for a while a sharp | struction. We sfirm that this counsel, as far as concerns the elect, is founded on His gratul tous mercy, totally irrespective of human merit; but that to those whom He devotes to condemnation the gate of life is closed by a just and irreprehensible, but incom-prehensible, judgment. In the elect prehensible, judgment. we consider calling as an evidence of election and justification as another token of its manivetus belongs mainly to the year 1553. | festation, till they arrive in glery, which constitutes its completion. As God seals His elect by vocation and justification, so by excluding the reprobate from the knowledge of His name and the sanctification of His spirit, he affords an indication of the judgment that awaits him.

The above is given as history, and needs no comment at the hand of the writer. To those who do not fear the 'stake' there is Cancerous Affections, Bleeding of the Lungs, White ample room for investigation of the scriptures to find a justification of the food for reflection in the possibilities of such a creed having any tangible foundstion in truth, although the followers, even in this enlightened age, are not counted by hundreds, but perhaps by millions of devout and God-fearing Christians. Sam L. Leffingwell.

Red Hot Times in the Reichstag. [N.Y. Evening Post.]

The telegraph evidently did not exaggerate the extraordinary nature of the proceedings in the German reichstag the other day when some of the latest of Rector Aniwardt's reckless charges found to be devoid of even a shadow of foundation. He had impudence to declare from tribune that the papers containing his proof weighed two hundredweight, and that he had not had time to collect them. The castigation which he received after this assertion was the severest ever administered to any public representative within living memory. The correspondent of the London Times in Berlin, describing the scene, says: |

"One after another every representa-

tive member in the house-Herr von

Manteuffel again, who at last spoke out in

language worthy of the better traditions

of the conservative party; Dr. Lieber, on behalf of the Ultramontane center; Herr radicals; Dr. Marquardsen, in the name of the national liberal party, passed condemnation upon Ahlwart, some contemptuous pity, with withering sarcasm. others with again with sorrowful earnestness. Time after time he reascended the tribune, and stood forth un abashed by the murmurs of the house, undisturbed by derisive laughter, beating his breast and asserting his claim to the monopoly of enlightened patriotism, to the pelled to disown his disciple, and with splendid audacity denounced him as a fitting product of democratic institutions and universal suffrage. Ahlwardt, how-

> Improving Exercise. [Street & Smith's Good News.]

Semites.

Papa-See here, sir! The policeman tells me you are one of the boys who jump on and off railroad trains at the crossing. Small Son-"Oh, that's real improvin'

Value of Contrast. [Street & Smith's Good News.]

Little Girl-"W'en your feets is cold voo mus put zem in cold, awful cold water-mamma savs so." Little Boy-"Wot good does that do?" Little Girl-"I don't know, but I

so cold as we thought they was." A Dull Affair. [Street & Smith's Good News.] Madison-"There ien't much life in

s'pects it makes us think our feets wasn't

poultry show. Hudson-"What makes you think so? Madison-"Why, most of the exhibits are merely lay figures."

Weak stomach strengthened by Beech-

The Cheapest and Best Medicine for Family Use in the World.

chitis, Inflammations, Congestions, Inflaenza, Difficult Breathing cured and prevented by

### RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Howels, Congrestion of the Lungs, Painitation of the H art, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Indusuza, Cold, Chills, Agus Chills, Chilblaius, Frost-bites, Merroustiess, Siceplesspors,
The application of the READY RELIEF to the
part or parts where the difficulty or pain exists will BADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the only re-aedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain. It instantly relieves and soon cures.

#### Rheumatism, Neuralgia,

Sciation, Headache, Toothache,

. Infinmmation. Asthma, Influence Difficult Breathing.

Back, Chest or Limbs. Radway's Rendy Relief Is a Care for Every Pain, Sprains, Bruises. It Was the First and Is the Only

#### PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the excruciating pain, allars Inflammation and cures Congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Howels or other glands or organa. ARUNOTOR, III

Dr. Badway: I have used your Beady Bellof Pills and Sarsaparillian Resolvent, and think that they are the standard remedies of the world. They care FRED M. MCCREEDY. Aug. 19, 1901.

NORMAL, III. Dr. Radway: I have used your medicines for ill years, and have oured all diseases I have over

treated. I have cured cases when other doctors had given up as hopeless. I have the best success with inflammatory rheumatism. March 8, 1891. MRS. S. S. SCHELL. March 8, 1891. Mits. S. S. SCHELL, INTERNALLY, a half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, ours Cramps, Spasme, Sonr Stomach, Nanses, Vemiting, Hearthurn, Nerveuseuss, Sieeplessnors, Siek Head-

and Prevented.

t a remedial agent in the world tha ious and other fevers, sided by RADWAY'S PILLS sequickly as BADWAY'S READY RELIEF A Sure Cure for Fever and Agus,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is a sure cure as well as a proventive of Fever and Agus, Here is a remedy for \$7 cents that will care this disease positively, and enable persons to live in the worst agus district, ree from attacks. This is better than the legion of ague cures, quinine, chologogues, etc. 14 has cured thousands. Twenty drops to a teaspoonful, in a glass of water, taken the first thing on getting out of Bod in the morning, will protect the sys-tem from attacks. One 50-cent bottle will cure as entire family, and have enough left to stop all klads of pain that may trouble you, either from accident

50c per Bottle. Sold by Druggists. 

## GADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Swelling, Tum rs, Hip Disease, Bronchitis, doctrines therein set forth. There is much | constitutional and Sain Diseases, but is the only

KIDNEY AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albumiauria,

and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bose dust deposits, and when there is a printiing, burning sensation when passing the water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins.

Kidney Troubles.

Dear Sir: I thought I would write you and tell you what wonderful work your Sarsaparillian Be-selvent has done for me. Six weeks ago I could not move without the greatest pain with disease of tha kidneys. I have tried every kind of limiment and different medicine, and had my doctor to prescribe; but nothing did any good until I tried year Resolvent. I took three bottles (and just sent for three more). Your Pills are a God-send. I have recommended them to over a hundred persons, who all say they found them to be the best Pills that they ever MES, TOM RARDIN, TOM BARDIN, Yard Master.

Athens, M. & C. Depots, Kidneys Returning to a HealthyatSt e. Ridway & Co .- Contlemen: I am now taking the fifth bottle of your Resolvent and I am receiving great benefit from it when all other medicines tailed, and my Kidneys are returning to a healthy condition, and would recommend it to all suffering com any disease whatever from their Kidneys. Re-

spectfully yours, W. C. WILLITTS, Plattemouth, Neb. Diabetes.

LOUISIANA, MO. Dr. Radway-Dear Sir: I have used all your remedies with great success in practice; and the way I found favor with your Resolvent, it cured me of

Diabetes after three physicians had given me up. detected achange in my urine in two hours after the first dose, and three bottles cured me. Your friend, THOS. G. PAGE. Dr. Ralway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent. A remedy composed of ingredients of extraordinarymodical provides, essentially to purify, heal, repair and invigors e the broken down and wastell

hody. Quiox, pleasant, safe and permanent in its

# treatment and core. Sold by all druggists. ONE

The Great Liver and Stomach Remedy. An Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperlents, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Their Operations.

Perfectly tastoless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strongthen, RADWAY'S PILLS

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Hendache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Billions-ness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Files, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs. PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By so doing

DYSPEPSIA. Sick Headache, Foul Stomach, Biliousness, will be avoided, as the food that is eaten contributes its

nourishing properties for the support of the natural waste of the body.

\*\*\*Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, unidity of the stomach, nauses, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness or weight of the stomagn, sour eractations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffo-cating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the hear, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, heat, limbs and sudden flushes of heat, burning in A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the

system of all the above named disorders. Price 25c per Box. Sold by all Druggista. DR RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren st., New York, will mail Book of Advice on application. Be Sure to Get "Radway's."